

THE FIRST RECORD OF AN AUTHENTIC *DIALINEURA*
SPECIES IN NORTH AMERICA (DIPTERA: THEREVIDAE)

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Dialineura gorodkovi Zaitzev, 1971, originally described from Siberia, is recorded from Ft. Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. This is the first record of an authentic species of *Dialineura Rondani*, 1856, in North America. The North American species hitherto placed in *Dialineura* do not correspond with the current monophyletic concept of the genus which is based on several synapomorphic characters of the male terminalia. Seven other species of *Dialineura* are known from the Palaearctic region.

L'espèce *Dialineura gorodkovi* Zaitzev, 1971, décrite de Sibérie, est maintenant connu du Fort Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. C'est la première fois qu'une authentique espèce de ce genre est découverte en Amérique du nord. L'espèce nord américaine, placée dans le genre *Dialineura Rondani*, 1856, ne correspond pas avec le concept phylogénitique actuel du genre qui est défini par plusieurs caractères synapomorphiques de l'organe reproducteur mâle. Nous connaissons sept autres espèces dans le région Palaearctique.

Lyneborg (1968) recently revised the therevid genus *Dialineura* Rondani, 1856. The genus was considered as a monophyletic unit on the basis of several synapomorphic characters of the male terminalia (see later). Five Palaearctic species were recognized, viz. *D. anilis* (Linné, 1761); *D. albata* (Coquillett, 1898); *D. affinis* Lyneborg, 1968; *D. intermedia* Lyneborg, 1968; and *D. nigrofemorata* Kröber, 1937.

Zaitzev (1971) presented a revision of the Palaearctic species of *Dialineura* based on a much more abundant material than was available to the present author. He recognized 8 species and described three as new: *D. mongolica* (from Mongolia), *D. gorodkovi* (from northern and north-eastern Siberia), *D. aurata* (from the Ussuri region) and *D. lyneborgi* (new name for *nigrofemorata sensu* Lyneborg, 1968, nec Kröber, 1937; from the Ussuri region). The names *Dialineura intermedia* Lyneborg, 1968, and *D. nigrofemorata* Kröber were synonymized, and this species was demonstrated to be widely distributed from 90°E to Kamtchatka. *Dialineura anilis* (L.) is a species occurring in Europe and extending eastward to western Siberia, and *D. albata* (Coq.) occurs in Japan, and *D. affinis* Lyneborg in China.

This distribution pattern indicated the possible occurrence of *Dialineura* in North America, but neither of the two species placed in *Dialineura* by Cole (in Stone et al., 1965: 353) could be verified as belonging to the genus. Lyneborg (1968: 148) called attention to *Psilocephala variegata* Loew (*sensu latoire*) as possible members of *Dialineura*, but further examinations disproved this opinion.

The first authentic specimen of *Dialineura* from North America was detected recently by Dr. M. E. Irwin of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, in material belonging to the University of California, Berkeley. It is a male collected at Ft. Churchill, Manitoba, 5 July 1956, by H. M. Graham. The specimen is in good condition and agrees with the description of the earlier mentioned *Dialineura gorodkovi* Zaitzev, 1971, hitherto known only from northern and northeastern Siberia. The male terminalia proved to be very similar to those figured by Zaitzev for *D. gorodkovi*. The figures presented below (Fig. 1-4) also show most of the synapomorphic characters on which the genus *Dialineura* is founded: a) hypandrium completely re-

duced; b) dorsal gonocoxal process more or less reduced, not overhanging posterior corner of gonocoxite; c) gonocoxite with long distal extension; d) epandrium more or less distinctly bisegmented; e) paraproct more or less enlarged, usually clearly overhanging cerci; f) portion of gonocoxite distal to dorsal gonocoxal process of most species with small fingerlike process; g) dorsal apodeme of aedeagus often with two dentate processes (not especially well-marked in *D. gorodkovi*).

Dialineura gorodkovi is about 8 mm long. Frontal hairs pale, face bare. Postocular setae 8, short and weak. Occipital setae absent. First antennal segment about as long as third segment and not much wider than this segment. Head whitish-grey to brownish-grey pollinose. Antennae blackish, first segment greyish tomentose. Thoracic chaetotaxy: 3n, 2sa, 1pa, 1dc, 2sc. Mesonotum brownish-grey, not distinctly patterned. Wings uniformly greyish-brown-hyaline; stigma very indistinct. Halteres darkened basally. Femora greyish-black, F₁ and F₂ without setae, F₃ with 2-3 weak av setae near middle. Tibiae brownish, darkened apically. Abdomen entirely whitish-grey tomentose and with whitish pile. Terminalia as in Fig. 1-4.

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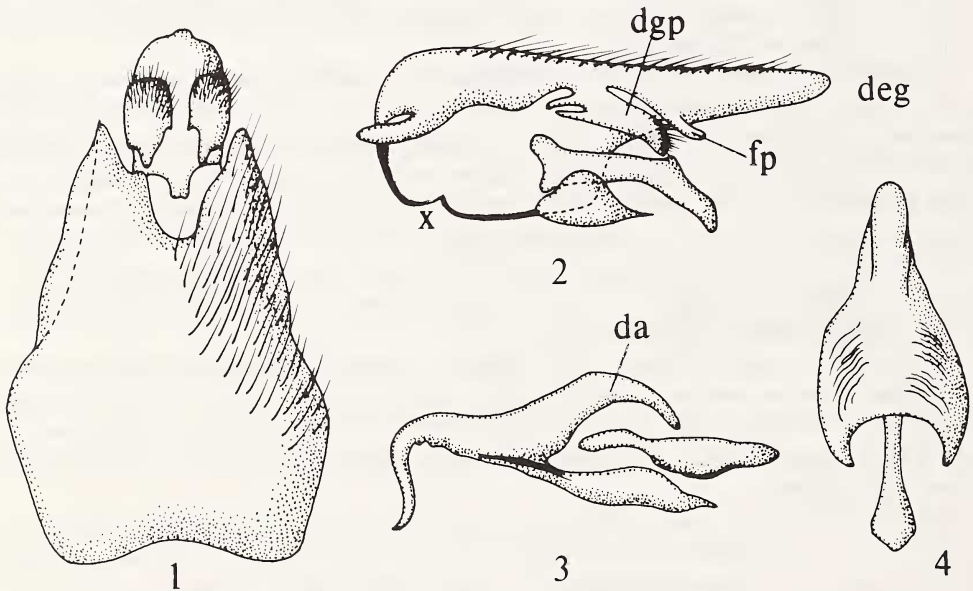


Fig. 1-4. Male terminalia of *Dialineura gorodkovi*, Ft. Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. 1, epandrium, cerci and paraproct in dorsal view; 2, right gonocoxite with appendages in intero-dorsal view, dgp = dorsal gonocoxal process, deg = distal extension of gonocoxite, fp = fingerlike process; 3, aedeagus in lateral view, da = dorsal apodeme; 4, aedeagus in dorsal view. The X indicates the usual position of a minute sclerite, the hypandrium, absent from *Dialineura* specimens.